metic of the latest edition was bought for m, us-It was covered by the material hand with stout sheepshin, in the economical expectation, that, after I had done with it, it might help still young after I and done with it, it might help still young er heads to the golden science. A quire of fools cap was made to take the form of a manuscript of the full length of the sheet, with a pastebasic cover, as more suitable to the dignity of such su-

erior dimensions than dimey brow. I had also a bran new state, for Re-I bud also a bran new state, for Ben used father sold one. It was set in a freene wrought by the sloresid Ben, who prided I directly on his knack at tools, considering that he had never served an apprenticeship at their use. There was no lack of timber in the fabrication. Mark Martin said that he could make a better frame with a jackknife in his left hand, and keep his right in his pocket. My first exercises was transcribing from my My first exercises was transcribing from My first exercises was transcribing from the lirst page I penned ARITHMETIC, in capitals an inch high, and so broad that this one word reached entirely across the page. At a due distance below, I wrote the word Additional heads, coarse band, beginning with a lotty A, which seemed hand, beginning with a lotty A, which seemed bened a support to the seemed band, beginning with a lotty A, which seemed bened a support to the seemed band, beginning with a lotty A, which seemed bened to the seemed by a support to the seemed band, beginning with a lotty A, which seemed bened to the seemed by a support to the seemed by a support to the seemed by a support to the seemed band, beginning with a lotty A, which seemed by a support to the seemed by t

low, I wrote the word Appirtus in large, coarse hand, beginning with a lotty A, which scenarilike the drawing of a mountain peak, towering above the level wilderness below. Then came Rule in a little smaller hand, so that there was a regular gradation from the enormous capitals at the top, down to the fine running—no, hobbling hand in which I wrote off the rule.

regular gradation for the face running—no, hobbing band in which I wrote of the rule.

Now sists and pencil and erain came into use. I met with no difficulty. Simple Addition was as easy as counting my flogers. But there was one thing I could not understand—that carrying of tens. It was absolutely necessary, I perceived, in order to get the right answer, yet it was mystery which that arithmetical oracle, our school master, did not see fit to explain. It is possible that it was a mystery to him. Then came Subtraction. The borrowing of ten was another unaccountable operation. The reason seemed to me then at the very bottom of the well of science and there it remained for that Winter, for no friendly bucket brought it up to my reach.

Every rule was transcribed to my manuscript, and each sum likewise as it stood proposed in the book, and also the whole process of figures by which the answer was found.

Each rule, moreover, was, or rather was to be, more that do nemery.

which the answer was found.
Each rule, moreover, was or rather was to be.
committed to memory, word for word, which to
me was the most tedious and difficult job of the

I advanced as far as Reduction this first Win ter, and a third through my manuscript, perhaps The end of the Arithmetic seemed as far off in the future as that end of boyhood and under age re-atteint, twenty one

future as that end of boyhood and under as atraint, tweaty one.

The next Winter I began at Addition again, to advance just through Interest. My third season I went over the same ground again, and, beside that, ciphered to the very last sum in the Rule of Three. This was deemed cuite an achievement for a lad only fourteen years old, according to the ideas prevailing at that period. Indeed I was now littled to figure on and nill up the blank pages of manhood, to solve the nard question how much money I should be worth in the course of years. In plain language, whoever ciphered through the above mentioned rule was supposed to have arithmetic enough for the common purposes of life. If above mentioned rule was apposed to have arithemetic enough for the common purposes of life. It one proceeded a few rules beyond this, he was considered quite smart. But if he went clear through—Miscellaneous Questions and all—he was a few tests and regime to the control of t thought to have an extraordinary taste and genius for figures. Now and then, a youth, after having been through Adams, entered upon old Pike the arithmetical sage who "set the sums" for the preeding generation. Such were called great arithmeticians.

The fourth winter I advanced—but it is not im-

The fourth winter I savanced—but it is not important to the purpose of this work that I should record the minutia of my progress in the science of numbers. Suffice it to say, that I was not one of the "great at figures."

The female portion of the school, we may suppose, generally expected to obtain husbands to perform whatever arithmetical operations they might need, beyond the ceunting of fingers: so the science found no special favor with them. the science found no special favor with them. pursued at all, it was neglected till the last year or two of their schooling. Most were provident or two of their schooling. Most were provident enough to ciplier as far as through the four simple rules; for although they had no idea of becoming old maids, they might possibly, however, be left widows. Had arithmetic been pursued at the winner school, those who intended to be summer teachers would probably have thought more of the science, and have proceeded further, even perhaps to the Rule of Three. But a school mistress would as soon have expected to teach the Arabic language as the numerical science. So, ignorance of it was no dishonor even to the first and best of the see.

But what a change have the last few years pro duced in respect to this subject! Honor and gratitude be to Pestalozzi: thanks be to our country men, Coburn, Emerson, and others, for making what was the hardest and drivest of studies, one o the easiest and most interesting. They have a length tackled the intellectual team aright; have put the carriage behind the carrier; pshaw! this over-refinement spoils the illustration—the cart behind the horse, where it cught always to have been. Formerly, memory, the mind's baggage wagon—to change the word, but continue the figure—was loaded with rules, rules, words, words to top-heaviness, and sent lumbering along; while the understanding, which should have been the living and spirited mover of the vehicle, was kept all fed and lean, and put leosely behind, to push after as it could

THE EXAMINATION AT THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL.

The district school as it was generally closed, ination." This was usually attended by the min ister of the town, the committee who engaged the teacher, and such of the parents as chose to the teacher, and such of the parents as chose to come in. Very few, however, were sufficiently interested in the improvement of their children, to spend three uncomfortable hours in the hot and crowded school room, listening to the same dull round of words, year after year. If the school had been under the care of a good instructor, all was well of course; if a poor one, it was too late to help it. Or, perhaps, they thought they could not afford the time on a fair atternoon; and, if the weather was stormy, it was rather more agrees ble to stay at home; beside, "Nobody else will be there, and why should I go!" Whether such were the reflections of parents or not, scarcely more than half of them, at most, ever attended more than half of them, at most, ever attended the examination. I do not recollect that the Summer school was examined at all. I know not the reason of this omission, unless it was that such had been the custom from time immemorial.

We shall suppose it to be the last day of the Winter school. The scholars have on their better clothes, if their parents are somewhat particular, or if the every day dress 'looks quite too bad.' The young ladies, especially, wear the next best gown, and a more cleanly and tastefully we kee neckerchief. Their hair displays more abundan curls and a more elaborate adjustment.

this noon. The school room is undergoing the operation of being swept as clean as a worm-out broom in the hands of one girl, and hemlock twigs in the hands of others, will permit. When what a dust! Alas for Mary's cape, so snow-white and smooth in the morning! Hannah's curls, which has a cleant result of the control of white and smooth in the morning! Hannah's curls, which hay so close to each other, and so pat and still on her temples, have got loose by the exercise, and have stretched themselves into the figure of ball straightened cork serews, nearly until the property of the bourse, wife disfigure of half straightened cork-screws, nearly unfit for service. The spirit of the house-wife dispossesses the bland and smiling spirit of the school-girl. The mascuine candidates for matrimony can now give a shrewd guess who are endued with an innate propensity to scold: who will be Xantippes to their husbands, should they ever got their Cupid's nosts made up again so as to catch them. "Be still, Sam bringing in snow, screams Mary. "Get away, boys, of out doors, or I'll sweep you into the fire, snaps out Hannah, as she brushes the urchins legs with her hemlock. "There, take that, screeches Margaret, as she gives a provoking lubber a knock with the broom handle. "there, take that, and keep your wet, dirty feet, down off the sents."

The sweeping and scolding are at length done.

your wet, dity feet, down off the sents.

The sweeping and scolding are at length done. The girls are now brushing their clothes, by flapping hankerchiefs over themselves and cachother. The dust is subsiding one can almost breathe sgain. The master has come, allso prim, with his best cost and a clean cravat. and, may be, a collar is stiff and high above it. His hair is combed in its genteelest curvatures. He has returned carlier than usual, and the boys are cut short in their play,—the clorious fin of the last noon-time. But they must all come in. But what shall the visitors sit on? Go up to Captain Clark's, and borrow some chairs, says the master. Half a dozen boys are off in a moment, and next, more than half a dozen chairs are sailing, swinging, and clattering through the air, and set in a row round the spelling floor. the spelling floor.

The school are at length all scated at their

books, in pulpitating expectation. The master makes a speech on the importance of speaking up, "loud and distinct," and of refraing from whis poring, and all other things well known to be for bidden. The writing books and ciphering many

scripts are gathered and piled on the desk, or the bench near it. "Where is your manuscript, Mar-guret?" "I carried it home last night," "Car-ried it home!—what's that for?" "Cause I was ried if home! —what's that for ?" "Cause ashamed on't—I haven't got half so far in metric as the rest of the girls who cipher, I vohad to stay at home so much."

A heavy step is heard in the entry. All is

A heavy step is heard in the entry. All is hushed within. The door opons—it is nobody but one of the largest boys who went home at noos. There are sleigh-bells approaching.—hark, do they step? yes, up in Captain Clark's shed. Now there is another tread, then a distinct and confident rap. The master opens the door, and the minister salutes him, and, advancing, receives the simultaneous bows and courtesies of the awed ranks in front. He is seated in the most conspicuous and honorable place, perhaps in the magisterial desk. honorable place, perhaps in the magisterial desk. Then some of the neighbors scatter in, and reeive the same homage, though it is proffered with more careless action and aspect. Now commences the examination. First, the

younger classes read and spell. Observe that little fellow, as he steps from his seat to take his place on the floor. It is his day of public triumph, for he is at the head; he has been there the most times, and a ninepence swings by a flaxen string from his neck. His skin wants letting out, it wil kardly hold the important young gentleman. His mother told him, this morning, when he left home mother told lim, this morning, when he left home—
to speak up like a minister," and his shrill oratory is almost at the very pinnacle of utterance.
The third class have read. They are now spelling. They are famous crthographers, the mightiest words of the spelling columns do not intimicate them. Then come the numbers, the abbreviations, and the punctuation. Some of the little
throats are almost choked by the hurried ejection
of big words and stringly sentences.
The mester has gone through with the several
accomplishments of the class. They are about
to take their sears. "Please to let them stand a
tew moments longer, I should like to put out a

tew moments longer, I should like to put ou few words to them, myself," says the minist New, look out. They expect words as long eir finger, from the widest columns of the spelling book or perhaps such as are found only in the dictionary. "Spell wrist," says he to the little sweller at the head. "O, what an easy Rist, wrist. It is not right. word!" Rist, wrist. It is not right. The next, the next—they all try, or rather do not attempt the word; for if rist does not spell wrist, they cannot conceive what does. "Spell goven, Anna." Gownd. "O no, it is goven, not gound. The next try." None of them can spell this. He then puts out penknife, which is spelt without the k, and then andiron, which his honor at the head rattles off in this way, "h-a n-d hand, i-u-r-n, hand-iurn."

The poor little things are confused as well as They hardly know what it means. The teacher is disconcerted and mertified. It dawns on him that while he has been following the order of the book, and priding himself that so oung scholars can spell such monstrous great words—words which perhaps they will never use— they cannot spell the names of the most amiliar objects. The minister has taught him a

The writing-books are now examined. The mighry pile is lifted from the desk and scattered along through the hands of the visitors. Some are commended for the neatness with which they have kept their manuscripts; some for improvement in writing; of some, probably of the majority, is said softly breathed the minister, as he

opened a writing book, some of whose pages were a complete ink souse. He looked on the outside, and Simon Patch was the name that lay sprawling in the dirt which adhered to the newspaper cover. Simon spied his book in the reverend gentleman's hands, and noticed his queer stare at it. The minister looked up; Simon shrunk and looked down, for he felt that his eye was about to seek him. He gazed intensely jin the book before him without seeing a word, at the same time carnestly suck. ing the pointed lapel of his Sunday coat. But Simon escaped without any audible rebuke.

Now comes the arithmetical examination: that

is, the proficients in this branch are required to is, the proficients in this branch are required to say the rules. Alas me! I had no reputation at all in this science. I could not repeat more than half the rules I had been over, nor more than half of that half in the words of the book, as others could. What slame and confusion of face were mine on the last day, when we came to be questioned in Arithmetic. But when Mr. Ellis had his examination, I looked up a little, and felt that I was not so utterly incompetent as my previous teachers, together with myself, had supposed.

teachers, together with myself, had supposed. Then came the display in Grammar, our knowledge of which is especially manifested in parsing. A piece is selected which we have parsed in the course of the school, and on which we are again drilled so as to become as familiar with the parts of speech, and the governments and agreements of which, as we are with the battons and button-boles of your jachets. We appear of course, amazingly expert.

We exhibited our talent at reading likewise, in passages selected for the occasion, and comed

in passages selected for the occasion, and conned over, and read over, until the dullest might call all the words right, and the most careless mind all the " stops and marks.

But this examination was a stapid piece of bu-siness to me, as is evident enough from this sta-pid account of it. The expectation and preparapid account of it. The expectation and prepara-tion were somewhat exhiberating, as I trust has been perceived; but, as soon as the anticipated scene had commenced, it grew dull, and still more

just like this chapter But let us finish this examination, now we are about it. Suppose it finished then. The minister remarks to the teacher, "Your school appears very well, in general, sir;" then he makes a speech, then a prayer, and his business is done so is that of schoolmaster and school. s that of schools and out little time this sea-dissed" is uttered for the last time left. It is almost dark, and but little time left a last trip-up, snow-ball, or slide down hill. I little boys and girls, with their books and her baskets, ride home with their parents, if y happen to be there. The larger ones have they happen to be there. The larger ones have some last words and laughs, together, and then they leave the Old School-house till December

they leave the Old G. P. Putnam has issued a series of eleant Gift-Books, appropriate to the season, consisting of Miss Cooper's " RURAL HOURS. THE PICTURESQUE SOUVENIR; or, LETTERS OF a TRAVELER," by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, and BERANGER'S SONGS." translated by WILLIAM Young. They are get up in a superb style, rich in gold and purple, and embellished with spirited and beautiful engravings. The illustrations to the "Rural Hours" are mostly colored engravings of birds described in the volume, and present delightful specimens of American Ornithology. Bryant's "Letters of a Traveler," are embellished with a variety of views representing the most interesting scenes which he visited in Europe and this country. "BERANGER's SONGS," consists of two hundred of his most spirited lyrics, translated with great accuracy and taste, by the Editor of the Albion newspaper. His work is evidently the fruit of a faithful study of the original, and shows a cordial appreciation of the poetical merits of Beranger, with a rare fidelity to the rhythm, verbal niceties, and general movement of the songs selected for translation. The fiery sympathy with the people, and the exquisite touches of humor, which form the staple of Beranger's poetry, could hardly be transferred from one lan guage to another, by the most gifted artist, with out an enthusiasm for the ideas in which they had their origin. The volume is illustrated with admirable French engravings, forming a pictorial translation of Beranger, which cannot be surpassed by the most accomplished word-painter.

Bribery of the Fugitive Slave Law.

There is one clause in the Fugitive Slave law which I have not seen adverted to which is more infamous than the rest. In the event of the cap ture of a colored man he is taken before a U. S Commissioner provision is made for all the ordi nary expenses of the trial, and if the Commission. or decides that he is entitled to his liberty, he receives as his fee \$5. If he decides that he is not entitled to his freedom and delivers him over to slavery, he receives a fee of \$10. Now the daties in the one case are the same as the other, and why should be receive twice as much for de livering a fellow being to bondage as for deciding in favor of his freedom. Is not the extra \$500 in-tended as a bribe to favor Slavery; if not, why is it offered? I do not say that any one filling this high office will be inducated in his decision

by \$5 in regard to the freedom of a fellow being but we all know the selfishness and cupidity of man, and no temptation ought to be placed before him which would have any tendency to cause him to swerve one hair from the right. What condemnation nation ought to be visited upon the law, that after it is so framed that it is next to impossible for the poor defenseless negro to maintain his right to freedom, it says to the Judge, you shall have \$5 more if you declare this man to be a slave, than if you decide him to be a freeman? Was ever a law or clause in a law, framed by a Christian people, so unfair and which every feeling of hu-manity must prenounce so unjust?

BALTIMORE.

Arrests for Abducting Slaves-Gen. Chaplin's Case.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12-P. M. Two Germans, named Andrew Spies and Adam Alverts, have been arrested to day, charged with abducting four slaves from the State. of them were women, belonging to Henry Hiser, and the others a woman and child, belonging to and the others a woman and could, belonging to Joshua Cockey, all of this city. The proof is that on Saturday evening, Sept. 21, a free colored man came to Spies and Alverts and engaged them to carry the four slaves to a camp-meeting then be-ing held near Hanover, Pa. on the Maryland line. The accused are drivers of furniture cars, and ac-cordingly started for the alleged destination, but, instead of coing to the camp took them several instead of going to the camp, took them severs miles beyond, to the house of a man named J. J miles beyond, to the house of a man named J. J. Warner, near Shrewsbury, Pa. They received \$1.8 for their trouble, and returned to Baltimore. Warner is well known, it is said, as a harborer of fugitive slaves. The slaves subsequently took the cars and proceeded on further north. The accused do not deny carrying them to Warner's, but plead in justification that they were ignorant being foreigners, of committing a breach of the law. Maryland justice, however, is almost sure to consign the innocent, with the gailty, to the same place—our penitentiary—so strong is the prejudice against all persons charged with aiding and abetting slaves to escape.

The trial of Gen. Chaplin is progressing at Rockville, of which you are daily apprised by

Rockville, of which you are daily apprised by telegraph. You will perceive that the Attorney General of Maryland, Geo. R. Richardson, Esq. General of Maryland, Geo. R. Richardson, Esq. is there in person prosecuting. He is one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the country, but has a strong opponent in Chas. H. Pitts, Esq. of this city, who has been employed by Gen. Chaplin's friends to sid in the defense. Mr. Pitts ranks among the best of our Attorneys, and will be found an able defender of the accused. There is great interest felt here to know the result of the

A Student's Frolic at Yale.

YALE Councille, Monday, Nov. 11, 1350 To the Editor of the Tribune I trost that a few words from "Old Yale" may be allowed to mingle with the flood of correspondence, which is incessantly pooring in upon you, from all quarters of the land. To enter into a dissertation upon the merited renown of this timehonored institution, would be but a loss of time and labor, if not a reflection upon the intelligence and good sense of your readers. Although a high and just appreciation of its dignity and worth is so prevalent in the community, yet an equal antipathy against the students has insinuated itself into the popular mind, and no occasion is unim-proved for lavishing obloquy and invective upon our devoted heads. True, there is in many instances ample occasion for such treatment at the hands of the public; but, that students, as a body, are more deserving of it than any other class of

are more deserving of it than any other class of men, I am not disposed to admit.

Among the many customs instituted by the students, is the far-famed "Barial of Euclid." The study of this author is completed at the close of the Fresiman year, and his burial is celebrated at the commencement of the Sophomore year by the Sophomore class. The name of Euclid is familiar to almost every person, but to the student of Yale, who is searcely introduced to the venerable gentleman ere his acquaintance is closed, he has become a notorious bugbear; for the student is hurried with such rapidity through his intercourse with him, that, at its end, he retains but a very superficial knowledge of his character. The Sophomores unable to rest, while the ghost of their enemy is unable to rest, while the ghost of their enemy is roaming in frightful /grass over these classic grounds, are accustomed to bind him and consign

im to the narrow louse.
Although this costom was instituted many years Although this custom was instituted many years ago, it has been necessarily observed every year since, as this second Banquo has not ailed to rise annually to terment again the Freshman class. You doubtless know, as the press commented onte extensively upon this subject last year, that strenuous efforts have usually been put forth by the Faculty, to suppress these exercises, for the ostensible reason that they are attended by dissipation and nocturnal disturbance. Now, it cannot be denied that such has unfortunately been the consequence of this practice to some degree; but consequence of this practice to some degree; but it is well known that there are some students it is well known that there are some students whose conduct is as unfortunate for the College as it is disreputable to themselves, and it is not probable that such men indulge more freely in dissipation on this occasion than they do in their own rooms upon any other evening. Though menhave been repeatedly dismissed and suspended, not only for participating in, but even for witnessing only for participating in, but even for witnessing these exercises yet the efforts of the Faculty t ward checking them have thus far proved futile. The present Sophomore Class has been distinguished for class spirit from the date of its entering. Arrangements having been well matured notice was secretly given out on Wednesday last that the obsequies would be celebrated that even ing at "Barney's Hall," on Churchest. An excellent band of music was engaged for the occasion. lent band of music was engaged for the occasion, and an efficient Force Committee assigned to their duty, who performed their office with great credit, taking singular care that no "Tutor" nor "Spy" should secure an entrance to the Hall—The, "countersign selected was "Lous, and fortunately was not betrayed. The Hall being full at 10½ the dears were closed, and the exercises commenced with mesie. Then followed numerous pieces of various characters, and among them an Oration, a Poem, Feneral Sermon, of a very metaphysical character, a Dirge, and, at the grave, a Frayer to Pluto. These pieces all exhibited taste and labor, and were acknowledged to be of a higher tone than that of any productions. be of a higher tone than that of any productions which have ever been delivered on a similar occasion. Beside these, there were several songs in terspersed throughout the Programme, in both Latin and English, which were sung with great follity and effect. The Band added greatly to the character of the performances, by their frequent and appropriate pieces. A large coffin was piaced before the altar, within which lay the vertable Euclid, arranged in a becoming winding sheet—the body being composed of combustibles, and these thoroughly saturated with turpentine. The company left the Hall at 12], formed in an orderly procession, preceded by the Band, and bearing the coffin in their midst. Those who composed the procession were arraved in disguises, to avoid dewhich have ever been delivered on a similar occacomm in their minus. Those who to happen de-procession were arrayed in disguises, to avoid de-tection, and bore a full complement of brilliant torches. The skeleton of Euclid, (a faithful cari-cature), hinself bearing a torch, might have been seen dancing in the midst, to the great amuseseen dancing in the midst, to the great amuse-ment of all beholders. They marched up Chapel-st, as far as the south end of the Colleges, where they were saluted with three hearty cheers by their fellow students, and then continued through College st, in front of the whole College-square, at the next extraging of which they were seen. the north extremity of which they wer greeted by cheers, and thence followed a ous way to a quasi Potter's Field, about a mile from the city, where the concluding ceremonies were performed. These consist of walking over were performed. These consist of waising over the coffin thus surmounting the difficulties of the author—boring a hole through a copy of Euclid with a hot iron, that the Class may see through it, and finally burning it upon the funeral pyre, in or-der to throw light upon the subject. After these der to three tight upon the subject. After these exercises, the procession returned, with music, to the State-House, where they disbanded, and returned to their desolate habitations. The affair surpassed anything of the kind that has ever taken

place here, and nothing was wanting to render it a complete performance. It testifies to the spirit and character of the class of 53.

FIRE IN MEXICO .- A very large and destructive fire took place yesterday in the village of Mexico in this county. The fire broke out in the bowling saloon of Mr. John Fort, which comminested to the store in front and the store of Alvin Lawrence, the Methodist church and parsonage, the barns belonging to L. Downing and several small outhouses which were entirely consumed. The contents of the stores were saved. Loss esated at \$8,000, with little insurance.
| pawego Pine, (10).

CITY ITEMS.

JENST LISD AMONG THE BLIND .- On Tuesday the Queen of Song made a visit to the Asylum for the Blind on Ninth avenue. The Evening Post says that all notice of her intended visit had been carefully kept from the inmates of the institution, none of whom, not even the Superintendent, Mr Chamberlain, being aware of her purpose till she was presented to him by Mr. John Jay, who, with his family and one or two friends, attended her. This secreey had been observed lest Miss Lind's desire to give the pupils a substantial pleasure, should be frustrated by a crowd of visitors, whom the knowledge of her purpose would attract to the place and who had other opportunities of hearing her sing to better advan-

The party arrived at the Asylum about half past twelve, and upon her expressing a willingness to sing to the pupils a few of her songs, Mr. Chamlain directed the bell to be rung. In about five minutes the party was asked into the chapel, where we found the school assembled, all ignorant as yet of the purpose of this unusual summons: There were about one hundred and thirty of these unfortunates, whose eyes

and who strove in vain to gratify the intense on riosity under which their restlessness and intent expressions showed they were laboring. When Mr. Chamberlain announced to them the

generous compliment, which Miss Lind was about paying them, there was a general expression of surprise and delight. Her fame had obviously preceded her into this abode of darkness, and every one of its stricken inmates seemed to appreciate the privilege that was in store for then and the wide distinction of her to whom the

After laying aside her hat and gloves, Miss Lind

After laying aside her hat and gloves, Miss Lind then proceeded to the piano, and commenced one of her most choice melodies, the name of which does not occur to us. At first, all other emotions among the pupils seemed to be swallowed up in surprise, from which they did not recover fully even in the second piece. They seemed to be painfully intent upon every note that tell from her lips, betraying in the play of their features and changes of color, their susceptibility to the variable effects of the music.

The third piece she same was the Song of the Birdling. By this time, the pupils began to realize what had happened, and to understand that the famous Jenny Lind had come and was actually singing to them. They now gave theoselves up wholly to the pleasure of the mosic, and when they listened to the vocal feats which have made the Bird Song so popular, they seemed worried that they had no way of adequately expressing their delicht. They could not exchange with each other looks of admiration, and they had never learned how other andlemes are accustomed "to wreak their feelings upon expression" in the concert room. It was curious to watch the smile of algorities crope nor their fixers and give same or pleasure creep over their lines, and give place betimes to a stern or sad expression ar-cording to their relative susceptibilities, all strong ly contrasted with the comparatively passive fea-tures of those who have all their senses perfect to share the labor or observation and the pleasure of enjoyment. When Miss Lind arose from the union, the panils of larger piano, the pupils no longer attempted to restrain their expressions of delight, but spoke to cach then were invited to walk through the in-

We stitution, and it was gratifying to perceive that though our visit had not been anticipated, the most perfect neatness and order seemed to per value the establishment. The pupils thronged about Miss Lind wherever she moved, and were perfectly happy when she took them, as she did a great many, by the hand and addressed them. All who were presented to her testified, in their aint and artiess ways, the deepest sensibility about sixteen to whom our eyes had been attracted during the singing, by her absorbed and despited expression of countenance, and by a particularly small pair of hands, which she held quietly in her lap, urged her way modestly through the crowd of her companions, and said, jokingly, that she wanted to see Jenny Lind. Miss Lind took hold of her delicate little hand, and said, "Poor thing, I wish you could see the sky." "Oh!" said the little girl promptly, "I shall see that in heaven, and I shall see you there, too. — "But," said Miss Lind, "you may have a much higher place there than I. The ready response, though confused and rather inarticulate, of the little girl, imported that none but ancels would occupy higher seats in heaven than Miss Lind. To mother pupil who approached she said, placing only ingher sears in heaven than arise blad. To nother pupil who approached, she said, placing or hands upon her shoulders, "Are you entirely hind?" "Yes," was the reply "Cannot you see at all? cannot you see me? "No," said the in!, "but hearing is the greater blessing now." In reply to some inquiries about musical culture is the institution, Mr. Chamberlain informed us between the institution, and the content of the institution.

that the institution. Mr. Chamberian informed us that you and instrumental nusic were taught quite extensively. The plane and the organ, and a variety of wind instruments, were used by the pupils of one or bothsexes, a fine bandhad beenor gamized, and a number of the graduates were ema variety of wind instruments, were used by the pupils of one or both sexes, a fine band had been or ganized, and a number of the graduates were employed as organists in charches. He then invited two of the young ladies to perform on the piano two of the young ladies to perform on the piano and to sing. We young debutante was ever more delighted at receiving an invitation to sing in the presence of royalty, than were these poor things at the apportunity of performing before Jenny Lind, and it is but just to them to say that their execution was very creditable.

The pleasure which her visit conferred upon the school was so great, that Miss Lind intimated a disposition to visit them again if she could possibly find the time. She left about two o'clock ng given in the course of a single hour, to e stricken sufferers, as Mr. Chamberlain very gracefully remarked to them at the close of the singing, 'a gratification, the like of which they had never enjoyed before and in all probability would never enjoy again."
We kave seen Miss Lind on many occasions.

thousands, but we never saw her appear to vanishe as when she stood the cynosure of throng of blind children, upon whom she was dis-pensing with infinite grace, her tenderness and

THURTESTE ST. School. - The semi-annual examination of Fifteenth Ward School No. 20 J. J. Doane, Principal, was held yesterday by the County Superintendent, J. McKeen, Esq. in the presence of a large and interested auditory. The exercises extended through the primary department, where were 750 pupils, under the charge of Miss Ashly, Principal, and nine junior teachers. The results were highly satisfactory, and the ex aminers confirmed our opinion of this school In the Female department there were 533 girls under the direction of Miss Cornell, the Principalwith eight junior teachers. The exercises here were searching and effective in the extreme, continuing for over four hours. The class in Arith metic, taught by the Principal, was the best we ever saw in a Ward Public School. The highes Grammar class, taught by Miss Cleland, the first Assistant, acquitted themselves admirably. The other exercises were good. Some brief and pertinent addresses were made by gentlemen pre sent, and the occasion closed.

NEW TRIBUTE TO JENNY LIND .- A beautiful work is soon to be issued by G. R. Putnam, founded on incidents in the life of Jenny Lind, some portions of which have already appeared in a daily journal of this city. Its costume is derived from the legends of the old Northern mythology, which are wrought up into a tale of exquisite beauty. The illustrations by Hicks, Rosseter and other eminent artists, are said to be of great merit, and the work will undoubtedly form one of the most elegant and attractive gift-books of the sesson. The author is understood to be PARKE Godwin, Esq., of this city.

GRAND LARCEST - Officer Chapman of the Twelfth Ward early yesterday morning arrested a man named Conklin Pearsall, charged with stealing their valued at \$25, from the yard of Mr dohn Myers, in One Hundred and Twenty-civilists between Footh and Flifth avs. It appears that within a few days past a large namber

of hogs have been stolen from that vicinity, and officer Chapman on Tuesday night concealed himself near the premises to watch for the rogues. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning he discovered the accused with another driving down the Fourthav. with 3 hogs in their wagen, he immediately sprang out from his place of concealment and seized the horse by the head, the follows whipped up and finally drove the borse and officer through a picket fence; the snimal then stopped and Pear sall was arrested; his companion fled. He was committed for trisi.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. What improvements can be made in the organisation of the free schools of this city. This important question is one of paramount interest to every man, woman and child in the city and countries to the countries of the city and city and

try. That there are defects in the present arrangements, and deficiencies in the organization that demand serious consideration, no one can doubt who has been familiar with the working of the present system. The Free Academyfails to accomplish all that is desirable in opening the means of ligher instruction, than is to be obtained at present in the Ward or Public Schools. After at present in the Ward or Public Schools. After devoting much time and thought to the matter, I am of the opinion that there should be established, in convenient locations, four large school buildings, two for girls, and two for boys exclusively, the first floor to be devoted to a primary department, the second floor to a school of the same grade as the present male and female department of the Ward Schools, and the third, or upper floor in all of the building to be devoted to an academy, or high school, where all boys and girls who arrive or high school, where all boys and girls who arrive at a given stage of educational progress, may be ad mitted, after a rigid examination, by special exam mitted, after a rigid examination, by special examiners. In this way all objections from distance and inconvenience would be fully mer, and thousands of youth of both sexes would pursue their education into the higher branches, where hundreds do at present. The Free Academy should be made a Free College, with separate departments for males and females who desire to secure the benedits of a complete education. Diplomas should be given out to the graduates of the four high schools, and also to those of the Free College, without regard to sex. It is the opinion of the most intelligent lady teachers that such a course would act as a powerful incentive to exertion on the part of the young ladies, who are at present left to float ou, and after years of exertion leave the school, and after years of exertion leave the school, and no mark of approbation is made to distinguish the adustrious and persevering from the idle and

throw out these bints in order to excite atten ton, and hope that discussion may be elicited. It may be arged that such a scheme would take away the best girls and boys, so that the lower away the best girls and boys, so that the lower schools would not appear as well as at present.—
This apparent objection is the strong reason in favor of the plan. By removing all pupils who could pass an examination to the high schools, there could be no possible chance for shirking or of trumped up examinations. The teachers would be compelled to be faithful, and all sham would be at an end. The characters of the teachers would be for necessity become elevated, and a much higher degree of intelligence would be demanded and paid for. No person should be permitted to have charge of a class of any grade who was not thoroughly matured and whose services would be enail to any demands upon them. It may be asked, where are we to find such teachers? such teachers ? answer to this is, raise your standard of

The answer to this is, raise your standard of requirement and salaries to any point you require, and the teachers will be compelled by competition to perfect themselves, and the graduates of the high schools would fill the posts of junior teachers at from \$200 as the minimum, and \$100 as the maximum rate of salaries, while the Principals would chiefly come from the Free College and others of the higher institutions of learning in the country. In this ways a degree of intelligence and accomplications. the higher institutions of learning in the country. In this way a degree of intelligence and accomplishment would always be secured, that would insure the highest state of excellence. It is a fact that the l'ublic School Society have furnished a large number of teachers for the Ward Schools, and in most cases, these persons have been montators in the public schools, and have a stereotyped manner that reminds one more of the campanal military discipline than of the school room as we deem it should be. The habit of following out a given routine year after year, has the tenas we deem it should be. The habit of following out a civen routine year after year, has the tendency to not the teacher into the idea that the "good old way is the only way." Give us thoroughly educated persons to act as teachers in all cases, and pay them liberally, and the Free School system alone will regenerate society, and root out all of the evils that result from ignorance and its legitimate consequences.

5.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT INFANTICIDE.-A WOMAN named Ellen Barrett was yesterday arrested charged with attempting to destroy her newly born infant, by throwing it down a sink. The inborn liftert, by throwing it down a sink. The in-fert was heard to cry and a female named Cathe-rine Feeney, residing in the same house, heard it. She gave information to officer Rogers of the Fourteenth Ward, who succeeded in rescuing the littled stranger. It was given to its unnatural noticer, and she now has it with her in prison, where she will remain until her trial.

SUCCINE AND INCLUST.—The Coroner held an inquest vesterday at the City Hospital upon the rody of John Smith, a native of this State, about 5 years of age, who committed suicide yesterday noming, by taking an cance of landanam. Decembed was a Volunteer in the late war with

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.-This As sociation, which is composed of the Superinten dents and Teachers of the Schools connected with the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Baptist denominations of our city, and of five or six Mission Schools, who meet on the 2d Monday evening of each month, held their regular monthly meeting on Monday evening last, in the Lecture Reom of the Church of the Pilgrims. A goodly number of the friends of Sabbath Schools were present. After the usual opening exercises, reorts were heard from ten Schools, indicating a good degree of prosperity, and in some cases much At the close of the exercises, a Union Committee, consisting of one from each of the dif. ferent denominations, having the charge of the meetings, and a general Supervisor of the Sunday School interests was chosen to act in the place of those whose term of office had just expired, and the following gentlemen, to wit, Messrs, A. A. Smith, E. L. Brown, C. A. Vankleck, S.H. Hanford, G. A. Sweetser, and - Wilber, were appointed. A general visitation of the whole city has been commenced from which a large increase of scholars is expected.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

ESSEX Co. BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Fourth Aunual Meeting was held on Monday. The report speaks of continued growth and prosperity, an increased interest in the cause, and larger contributions than before. The Society was organ ized in November, 1846, and has contributed the following amounts to the American Bible Society:

been employed to explore the wants and supply the destitute in Newark. The Depository, 134 Broad st. has issued Bibles

and Testaments during the year to the value of \$479.70 The Secretary, Rev. S. I. Prime, who has

served the Society since its organization, has re. moved from the County, and resigned his office at this meeting.

The Committee to nominate officers for the en suing year reported the following who were approved:

President-R. T. Hames, I. Secretary-Rev. D. W. Po Trensurer-S. R. W. Smi

LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR -This Day - Circuit Court

Nos. 1,006, 833, 1007, 1020 to 1000. I'. S. District Court.—Nos. 105, 21, 28, 33 to 42 Cinci ir Count-Before Judge Edwards.— John Innan, by his guardian, Jane Innan, vs. France, D nean Henry E Pierpont and others.

-Suit against the old Williamsburgh Perry Co. and the Brooklyn Fulton Ferry Co. to recover demages for personal injury by collision of ferry boats, aiready reterred to. The Jury returned a scaled verdict in favor of plaintiff, against all the defendants, (considering both parties to blame,) for \$5,000. [Mr. James J. Bray, type founder, was also a passenger on board the Wallshout that morning, and was injured much more, so far as the permanent injury is concerned, than Mr. Inthe permanent injury is concerned, than Mr. In-man, his spine baving been hurt. He also brought an action against the two companies for damages, but subsequently settled, as regarded the Wil-liamsburgh Co. for \$500. His suit, we believe, is still pending against the Brooklyn Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—In Chambers.—
Before Judge Daly.—Alvarado C, Ford, recently
from California, whose arrost has already been alluded to, was brought up this forenoon on habeas corpus, and his discharge from custody demanded by his counsel, Mr Brady, on the ground that said I ord has been detained in custody since last Fri-day, without warrant or examination, and that the only, without warrant or examination, and that the proceedings against him are invalid. Mr. Phillipa, Assistant District Attorney, requested a postponement till to morrow, in order that the District Attorney may be present. The motion to postpone was granted. Mr. Goodman appeared on behalf of the presention.

was greated. Mr. Goodman appeared on beitals of the presecution.

Young Whitney, likewise from California, was also brought up. Mr. David Graham, his counsed, said he would move, on habeas corpus, for his discharge. Both cases lie over till the morning.

MARINE COURT-Before Judge Cowles.-Fred crick Harding vs. Channey D. Griswold.—To re-cover \$90 for three months' services in a drug-store, less \$10 paid. The agreement was for a year at \$30 a month, with \$30 forfeit by plaintiff, should be leave before the year. After three months from some slight misunderstanding, plaintiff said be would go, when defendant replied be might go. Plaintiff left, but returned in an hour might go. Plaintiff left, but returned in an upon or two and offered to remain, but defendant had

or two and othered to remain, but detendant had hired, in the meantime, another clerk.

The Court held that the case is similar to that of Lantry rs. Parks, in S. Wend, 63. The plaintill left without sufficient cause, and severed the relationship, but the reply of the defendant saved plaintill from the consequences of an absolute refused to save. But leaving the satisfiest. lute refusal to serve. By leaving, plaintiff in-curred the \$30 forfeit. Judgment for plaintiff (after deducting the latter and \$10 paid) for \$50 ling balance.

Joseph Pico vs. Wm. Colcher and Charles Moy

er, owners of Coal Boat No. 1.—Suit by attachment against non-resident owners for seaman's wages on board said boat. He was bired by Mr. Myers, who contracted to bring this and other canal boats from Chesapeake Bay, through canals, &c to Brooklyn, having the privilege to convey freight in them, and this boat was loaded with iron. Myers did not pay plaintiff, and he brings suit against the owners.

The Court considered that these boats, navigat

The Court considered that these boats, navigating for the most part, tide waters, and conveying merchandize, come within the maratime laws and regulations; and that the owners, in this case, are personally liable, no notice having been given to plaintiff of the contract with Myers. Judgment for plaintiff \$33, and costs. For plaintiff, Mr. Nash: for defendant, Mr. Cary.

Wim. F. Price vs. Wim. Tyson.—For seamen's wages on board the ship R. D. Zaldo, on a voyage

to South America—the suit being against the owner, as appears from the registry at the Custom

The Court considers that the vessel being in the name of a party at the Gustom House is evidence of ownership, but not conclusive evidence, and may be rebutted, but which has not been attempted by any direct or positive testimony, that he actually shipped or served on board. Judgment for

1. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Judson
—Scabury & Cory vs. Roll. and John Ward.—
By owners of schr. Industry, of New-Bedford,
against owners of schr. Thomas Martin, of Hackensack, to recover \$7,000, being value of said schr. Industry, and her cargo of iron, run down and sunk near Egg Harbor, while on her way from Norfolk to New-Bedford, night of 13th May, 1849, by the Thomas Martin, which was bound at the time from New York to Norfolk. It is averred that the fault was with the T. M. she having the wind free and under heavy sail, while the Industry was going against the wind and under light sail. Also that the Industry had a light in her rigging, which the T. M. had not. It is denied that the fault was in the T. M.—To be continued this foremoon.—For plaintiff, Mr. Moore: for defendant, Mr. D. and it.

SUFFRIOR COURT.—Notes of issue for the December term must be filed on or before 27th inst.

U.S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Tuthoms vs. Cornell.— For alleged infringement of patent for manufac-ture of lead pipe. This case is still on. Finch vs. Seymour & Rikeman.—Relative to patent for earth cars. The Jury in this case found for plaintiff, \$14.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Wednesday—Before the Recorder and Ald. Britton and Delamater—Trial Postponed—The trial of the thirty-nine Journeymen Tailors for riot was, on motion

Case of G. W. Niles-In this case the defead ant made application for the postponement of his trial until the next torm of the Court, upon the ground of the absence of Michael alias John Sul-livan, whom, it is alleged is an important wit-ness, and who is now in Salem, Mass. The application was granted, and the Court decided that the trial should be set down for the second week

of the next term.

Letheress of N. Roberts, impleaded with Niles, In the case of N. Roberts, impleaded with Niles, the defendant was ready for trial, but the prose-cution not being ready, the trial was postponed ntil the next term.

Attempt at Burglary.—Henry McCarthy, a lad,

was tried on a charge of attempting to break into the Jewelry store of Wm. T. Federlin, 358 Bow-ery, on the 1st of October last, with intent to steal. The prosecution failed to sustain the in-dictment and the prisoner was acquitted. Adjourned for the day.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS.

Before Justice N. B. Morse. - Horatio M. Fryatt vs. Frances M. Fryatt -Read notice of motion and affidavit of service; ordered that that part of the defendant's answer commencing with the words

"This defendant states" to and including the
word "maintenance," be stricken out.
Same against same.—Read notice of motion and

affidavits; ordered that plaintiff pay to defendant \$50 counsel fee and \$1 per week during the con-tinuance of this suit, or until the further order of nis Court. Horace Brown vs. Issac G. Hatfield.—Read

complaint and answers, ordered judgment for plaintill, with \$10 costs of motion.

plaintiff, with \$10 costs of motion.

Isaac Newton vs. Abraham Chatterton and John Chatterton.—Motion to change place of trial from Dutchess County to City and County of New-York. Motion granted.

Eleanor Mescrole vs. Anna Maria Raber and others.—Head proof of service of summons, filing his pendens, and that none of defendants are absentees. Ordered reference to Judah B. Voorhis to compute amount due. to compute amount due.

List of Patents

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Listed States Patent Office for the Week
ending Nov. 12, 1850.

Carently Prepared for The Tribusal
Thomas Ambed of Now-York, N.Y. For Improved Filter for Olia. Dated Nov. 12, 1850.
Claries Atwood and George Kellogg of Birmingham,
Coun. For machine for making Jack Chains. Dated Nov.
12, 1850. barles S. Buikley of Macon, dis. For Improvement is peaters for Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs. Dated Nov.

Samuel Carnon of New Richmond, Pa. For Improvement in Seed Planters. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Bent in Seed Planters. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Horse-Shee Machinery. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Horse-Shee Machinery. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Paying Paints. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Paying Paints. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Cyting Paints. Dated Nov. 12, 1829.

Tolin Notices, St. Proceedings of Front Railings. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.

Samuel Pierce of Troy, N.Y. For Improvement in Cooking Stoves. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.

Allen B. Wilson of Pinstead, Mass. For Improvementa a Sawing Machines. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.

Timothy Clark of New Haters Coan. For Improvementa in Machiners for Turnies Irregular Forms. Patent dated Jan 19, 1877. Reissned Nov. 12, 1859.

Charles Younglove Heynes of Philadelphia, Pa. For Design for Stoves. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.

Reither J. Blanchard of Albany, N.Y. Assignorto Billings. P. Leunes and George H. Thatcher of Albany, N.Y. For Design for Stoves. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.

Apollo Richmond of Providence, R.I. For Design for Stoves. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.

D. Roos of Cincanali, Onlo. For Design for Stoves. Dated Nov. 12, 1859.